Amendments to the Specification are as follows:

Before the first paragraph please insert the following paragraph:

This application is a continuation application of currently pending U.S. Application Serial No. 09/953,999 filed on September 17, 2001, entitled "Transflective Liquid Crystal Display with Backlight and Reflection Film", which claims the benefit of priority to Japanese Application 2000-282623 entitled "Transflective Liquid Crystal Display with Backlight and Reflection Film", both of which are herein incorporated by reference.

Please amend the paragraph on page 5, lines 10-20 as follows:

In one aspect of the present invention, a liquid crystal display includes a pair of substrates which oppose each other with a liquid crystal layer therebetween, and a light source provided on the exterior of ~~the pair~~one of the substrates. At least an organic film, a metallic reflection film, an overcoat film, an electrode layer, and an alignment film are formed on the inner face of one of the substrates. Many ~~concaves~~concave portions are contiguously formed on a surface of the organic film, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface, and the metallic reflection film has a thickness of 80 to 500 Å.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 5, line 21 and ending on page 6, line 13 as follows:

In the construction of the present invention described above, since many ~~concaves~~concave portions are contiguously formed on the surface of the organic film provided with the reflection film for reflecting light entering the liquid crystal display from outside, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface, it is possible to greatly improve the reflection efficiency of light in comparison to the conventional transflective liquid crystal display. Therefore, it is possible to improve the transmittance of the liquid crystal display by decreasing the thickness of the metallic reflection film so that a bright display is also obtained for the transmissive liquid crystal display. Consequently, a bright display can be obtained both in the reflective mode and in the transmissive mode. Moreover, since bright display is enabled in the reflective mode, it is not necessary to turn on the backlight even when the liquid crystal display is used in a slightly dark environment. Consequently, power consumption can be reduced in an electronic apparatus provided with the liquid crystal display of the present invention.

Please amend the paragraph on page 7, lines 1-5 as follows:

In the liquid crystal display, preferably, the depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions is in the range of 0.1 to 3 μm, the inclination angle

of the inner surface of each concave portion is in the range of -30 degrees to +30 degrees, and the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions is in the range of 5 to 50 μm.

Please amend the paragraph on page 7, lines 10-20 as follows:

In another aspect of the present invention, a transflector includes a reflection layer, the reflection layer including a metallic film deposited on a surface thereof, many ~~concaves~~concave portions being contiguously formed on the surface, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface. The depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions is in the range of 0.1 to 3 μm, the inclination angle of the inner surface of each concave portion is in the range of -30 degrees to +30 degrees, the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions is in the range of 5 to 50 μm, and the thickness of the metallic film is 80 to 500 Å.

Please amend the paragraph on page 10, lines 17-24 as follows:

FIG. 2 is a perspective view showing a section including the organic film 11 and the metallic reflection film 12 formed thereon. As shown in the drawing, ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A are contiguously formed on the surface of the organic film 11 such that they share a common edge, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface, and the metallic reflection film 12 is deposited on the ~~concaved~~concave surface.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 10, line 25 and ending on page 11, line 2 as follows:

Preferably, the depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A is set at random in the range of 0.1 to 3 μm, the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A is set in the range of 5 to 50 μm, and the inclination angle of the inner surface of each concave portion 12A is in the range of -30 degrees to +30 degrees.

Please amend the paragraph on page 11, lines 3-18 as follows:

It is particularly important to set the inclination angle of the inner surface of each concave portion 12A in the range of -30 degrees to +30 degrees and to arrange the pitches of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A planarily at random in all directions. If the pitches of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A are regular, reflected light is colored due to interference colors of light, and this is disadvantageous. If the inclination angle of the inner surface of the concave portion 12A is out of the range of -30 degrees to +30 degrees, the diffusing angle of reflected light becomes excessively large to decrease the intensity of reflection, and thereby it is not possible to obtain bright display. This is because the diffusing angle of reflected light becomes 36 degrees or more in air and the peak of reflection intensity in the liquid crystal display is decreased, resulting in a large total reflection loss.

Please amend the paragraph on page 11, lines 19-23 as follows:

If the depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A exceeds 3 μm, when the ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A are planarized in the subsequent step, the apexes of ~~convexes~~convex portions will not be completely embedded in a planarizing film (overcoat film 14), and it is not possible to obtain desired flatness, resulting in display unevenness.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 11, line 24 and ending on page 12, line 7 as follows:

If the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A is less than 5 μm, constraints are imposed on the manufacture of a transfer mold used for forming the organic film 11, giving rise to problems, such as a considerably long processing time, not being able to form the shape which allows a desired reflection property, and the occurrence of interference of light waves. When a diamond indenter having a diameter of 30 to 100 μm, which can be practically used in practice for manufacturing the transfer mold, is used, the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A is preferably set at 5 to 50 μm.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 24 and ending on page 13, line 6 as follows:

Additionally, in order to manufacture the transfer mold 19, a diamond indenter is pressed to the surface of a base material for a matrix having a planar surface composed of brass, stainless steel, tool steel, or the like to form the surface configuration shown in FIG. 2, and thereby the matrix for transferring is formed. The transfer mold 19 is molded from a silicon resin or the like using the matrix for transferring. The transfer mold 19 has corrugation which is the reverse of the surface configuration of the ~~concaves~~concave portions 12A shown in FIG. 2.

Please amend the paragraph on page 16, lines 3-14 as follows:

The reason for the above is due to the surface configuration of the organic film 11 described above. That is, the reflectance itself of the metallic reflection film 12 is decreased if the thickness of the metallic reflection film 12 is decreased in order to increase the transmittance. However, bright display is enabled in the transmissive mode without greatly losing the display brightness in the reflective mode by forming ~~concaves~~concave portions contiguously on the surface of the organic film 11, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface, so that the reflection efficiency of light by the metallic reflection film 12 is maximized.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 16, line 15 and ending on page 17, line 1 as follows:

In the liquid crystal display 1 of the present invention, if the thickness of the metallic reflection film 12 is set in the range of 80 to 100 Å, remarkably bright display is enabled in the transmissive mode. A bright display is achieved not only because of the improvement in transmittance due to a large decrease in the thickness of the metallic reflection film 12, but also because of the advantages of using the surface configuration of the organic film 11. That is, as shown in FIG. 2, since the inner surface of each concave portion 12A formed on the surface of the organic film 11 is spherical, the lens effect acts on light entering the organic film 11 from the substrate 10 side, and light from

the backlight 5 passing through the organic film 11 is amplified, resulting in a remarkably bright display.

Please amend the paragraph on page 20, lines 12-22 as follows:

The surface configuration of the transflector 3 is the same as that for the organic film 11 shown in FIG. 2. Preferably, the depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions formed on the surface of the transflector 3 is set at random in the range of 0.1 to 3 μm, the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions is set at random in the range of 5 to 50 μm, and the inclination angle of the inner surface of each concave portion is set in the range of -30 degrees to +30 degrees. The reasons for this are the same as those described in the first embodiment. By forming the ~~concaves~~concave portions so as to satisfy the above conditions, the reflection efficiency of the transflector 3 can be increased.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 22, line 18 and ending on page 23, line 8 as follows:

An organic film composed of a photosensitive resin having a thickness of 2 μm was formed on a glass substrate with a thickness of 0.7 mm. An aluminum film, as a metallic reflection film, was deposited on the organic film at a thickness of 90 Å, and an overcoat film was deposited at a thickness of 300 Å so as to cover the organic film and the metallic reflection film. Electrode layers and an alignment film were deposited thereon in that order, and a substrate for a liquid crystal display was thereby prepared. With respect to the surface configuration of the organic film, concaves were formed on the surface of the organic film so as to satisfy the following conditions: the depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions was in the range of 0.6 to 1.2 μm, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface; the inclination angle of the inner surface of each concave portion was in the range of -8 degrees to +8 degrees; and the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions was in the range of 26.5 to 36.5 μm.

Please amend the paragraph beginning on page 24, line 7 and ending on page 25, line 5 as follows:

An organic film composed of a photosensitive resin having a thickness of 2 μm was formed on a glass substrate with a thickness of 0.5 mm. ~~Concaves~~Concave portions were formed on the surface of the organic film so as to satisfy the following conditions: the depth of the ~~concaves~~concave portions was in the range of 0.6 to 1.2 μm, the inner surface of each concave portion constituting a part of a spherical surface; the inclination angle of the inner surface of each concave portion was -8 degrees to +8 degrees; and the pitch of the adjoining ~~concaves~~concave portions was in the range of 26.5 to 36.5 μm. An aluminum film with a thickness of 90 Å, as a reflection film, was deposited on the organic film, and thereby a transflector was fabricated.